THE IMPERIAL GAZETTEER OF INDIA.

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POSTSCRIPT.

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SINCE the earlier volumes of this edition went to press in 1885, important changes have taken place in India, to some of which it is needful here to refer. A new Province, larger than France, has been added to the Indian Empire; the long contemplated railway which will traverse inner India direct from Calcutta to Bombay, has been commenced; the Lusitanian schism, which during two centuries rent the Roman Catholic Church in India, has been closed. Less conspicuous local changes —administrative, legislative, educational, and economic— have occurred in every Province. Their bare enumeration would involve a supplement quite beyond the scope of this work. In the Preface to the present edition I put forward the view that, 'so far from representing the "stationary stage" of civilisation, according to a former school of English economists, India is now one of the most rapidly progressive countries of the earth.' The onward movements in India,

during the brief period which has since elapsed, justify these words.[1]

In order, however, to prevent misconceptions, it is expedient to narrate very briefly the events which render the lengthy articles on British and Independent Burma in volume iii., and various lesser notices throughout the other twelve volumes dealing with the same territories, no longer a correct representation of the actual state of things. The aggressive attitude of the King of Upper Burma, and his obstinate refusal to redress the wrongs done by his servants to British subjects, compelled Lord Dufferin at the close of 1885 to send an expeditionary force to Mandalay. The King was dethroned, and deported for safe custody to British India. After an attempt to administer the country through the Central Council of Burmese Ministers, an attempt frustrated by the old corrupt officials in the Districts, and by the dynastic discords of the pretenders to the throne, Upper Burma was annexed to British India by proclamation on the 1st January 1886. In February 1886, Lord Dufferin proceeded to Burma to organise the administration of the new Province. The disorders incident to the dis-

[1] The considerations which would have pointed to the expediency of amplifying this Postscript have been anticipated by a recent remarkable essay on India by Sir Henry Sumner Maine. 'From 1858 to 1887,' he says, 'India has been governed by the Crown under the control of Parliament, and the facts and figures which I have given seem to me to show that, taking the standards of advance which are employed to test the progress of Western countries, there is no country in Europe which, according to these criteria, and regard being had to the point of departure, has advanced during the same period more rapidly and farther than British India.'—*The Reign of Queen Victoria*, vol. i. p. 518. (Smith, Elder, & Co., 1887.)

banding of the royal troops, and the struggles of various party leaders and pretenders to the sovereignty, gave rise to numerous marauding bands known as dacoits. These plunderers were active throughout the hot months and the malarious rainy season of 1886; sometimes as petty gang-robbers, sometimes as bodies of well-armed banditti, and in certain localities as an organised array, operating on a scale which might almost be dignified with the name of guerilla war.

The close of the unhealthy season, and the approach of the cold weather of 1886-87, enabled the British authorities to deal with these depredators. In November 1886 a force of troops and armed police was gradually spread over Upper Burma in such numbers as to render plunder a very perilous livelihood. The peasantry began to array themselves more actively on the side of order; in many cases taking their protection into their own hands, and slaughtering or capturing the dacoits. The Buddhist clergy were almost from the first on our side, and they made their influence decisively felt as the country settled down. Meanwhile, the annexed territories had been divided into British Districts of more convenient size, and placed under a carefully selected staff of civil administrators. By the end of the cold weather of 1886-87 order was fairly established; and during the ensuing hot weather (1887) the work of pacification went forward. Satisfactory relations were also established with the adjoining States and hill tribes to the North and East. The new Districts are now firmly united with Lower Burma into

a single British Province under a Chief Commissioner. So far as can be foreseen at present (August 1887), the period of conquest in Upper Burma is over, and the task of consolidation is being accomplished by rapid strides.[1]

While dealing with recent changes in Upper Burma, I take the opportunity of correcting an oversight in regard to the educational system in Lower Burma. Sixteen years ago, when I was collecting materials for the first edition of this work, it seemed to me a subject of regret that the British authorities had not availed themselves more heartily of the system of indigenous instruction given in the monasteries and religious houses by the Buddhist clergy. During the interval which has since elapsed, the system of public instruction in British Burma may almost be said to have been reconstituted on the basis of indigenous monastic teaching. I have mentioned the function assigned to such native agency at page 207 of volume iii. and in other places. But there are also passages in which I

[1] In the Preface to this edition I regretted that the necessity of printing in England, while the author was in India, unavoidably led to errors in the press. An unfortunate example of this class occurs in my account of recent transactions in Burma at page 430 of volume vi. I had kept back the sheet in order to incorporate the facts of the Proclamation of Annexation and of Lord Dufferin's visit to Burma. But the new sentences, when forwarded to England, got transposed; and the events of January and February 1886 are made to precede the expeditionary force and occupation of Mandalay in November 1885. A clerical error, also due to the insertion of a new sentence in the proof, and more likely to lead to confusion, had escaped me in the same volume. In line 5 of footnote 2, page 230 of volume vi., for '*The latter*' please read '*The former.*' Again, in lines 22 and 24 of p. 471 of volume v., the words 'right' and 'left' have been inadvertently transposed.

omit to notice or to sufficiently emphasize the change. I gladly therefore take this occasion to again acknowledge the educational work done by the monastic institutions and the Buddhist clergy in Burma, and also the wise use which the English authorities in the Province have, for years past, made of this indigenous basis of public instruction.

The ancient schism between the Catholic Priests and Bishops appointed under the jurisdiction of the King of Portugal or his representative, the Archbishop of Goa, and the Vicars-Apostolic sent to India under the direct authority of the Pope, has been narrated in volume vi.[1] Since that volume was written, the provisional arrangement therein mentioned has been matured into a permanent settlement of the long-conflicting claims. The local jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Goa, as representing the King of Portugal, has been respected. But, generally speaking, the Roman Catholic Church in India has now been brought under the authority of the Pope. His Holiness has issued an instrument setting forth the new settlement of the Indian Catholic Church; and a hierarchy of Archbishops and Bishops, under the direct regulation of Rome, has taken the place of the Vicars and Prefects Apostolic *in partibus infidelium.*

During the printing of the fourteen volumes, much new information has come into my possession, some-

[1] Vol. vi. pp. 255, 256.

times too late to be used. Thus, while I correctly state[1] that the style of 'the Governor-General-in-Council' was first authorized by the statute of 33 Geo. III., I elsewhere mention, on the authority of an official *Report on the Old Records of the India Office*, that the title of Governor-General had occurred incidentally a century before.[2] A personal examination of the original manuscripts has since convinced me that this is erroneous; and that the official reporter probably misread the title of 'Captain-General' for 'Governor-General.' I am indebted to Colonel Yule, C.B., for materials, also derived from the India Office MSS., which throw grave doubts on the popular derivation of *Chanak* (or *Achanak*), the native name for Barrackpur, from its supposed founder, Job Charnock. The name seems to have existed before that worthy could have given it his patronymic.

For these and other deficiencies I respectfully plead the necessity imposed upon me to finish the undertaking within stringent limits as to time. The present fourteen volumes endeavour to truthfully condense the data which I have been able, during sixteen years, to collect concerning an Empire nearly equal in size to all Europe, less Russia. They were intended to subserve the purposes of administration, and the Government wisely declined to permit of leisure for literary completeness, at the cost of delays which would have impaired the practical utility of the work. Every year adds new

[1] Vol. vi. p. 431. [2] Vol. vi. p. 370 (footnote).

stores to our information regarding India; and each decennial Census enables the economist and the administrator to handle Indian problems with a surer grasp. It may perhaps be my privilege, at some future time, to bring out a further edition of these volumes, with ampler knowledge and clearer lights. If this be not granted, I leave with confidence to the servants of the Crown in India who come after me, the task of perfecting the work which I have begun.

In conclusion, I wish to express my obligations to Mr. J. S. Cotton, late Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, and Mr. H. Morse Stephens, B.A. of Balliol College, for the Index which forms this volume. That Index is a careful expansion of the one to the first edition. It brings to a point, and renders available at a glance, the masses of local information collected throughout the 250 Districts of India during the past sixteen years. Its plan, general outline, and major headings, are necessarily my own: but to Mr. Cotton and Mr. Stephens belongs the merit of its execution.

W. W. HUNTER.

WEIMAR,
August 24, 1887.

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Bábar, first Mughal Emperor of Delhi. (1526-30), early life, defeat and overthrow of Ibráhím Lodi at Pánipat; conquest of Northern India, article 'India,' vi. 290, 291. *Local notices*—His description of Afghánistán, i. 31, made Agra his capital, and died there, i. 69; took Allahábád, i. 196; took Biána, and defeated Ráná of Udaipur there, ii. 418; invaded India, and after victory of Pánipat, entered Delhi, iv. 192, 193; took Dholpur, iv. 277; his mention of Dipálpur, iv. 303; conquered Etáwah, iv. 371; Fatehpur, iv. 424; and Gházipur, v. 64; took fort of Gwalior by stratagem, v. 236; mentions Hangu, v. 310; his tomb at Kábul, vii. 268; boasts of the commerce of Kábul, vii. 271; on the Káfirs, vii. 292; took Kandahár, vii. 392; defeated the Rájput princes at Khánua, viii. 164; on the Bangash tribe, viii 243; defeated Ibráhím Lodi near Lahore, viii. 405; mentions Mahában, ix. 150; occupied Rápri in Mainpuri, ix. 203; his victory over Ibráhím Lodi at Pánipat, xi. 44, 45; subdued the Pathans in Pesháwar, xi. 149; his invasions of the Punjab, xi. 261; defeated the Rájputs at Fatehpur Sikri, xi. 404; defeated the Ghakkars, and took Pharwála, xii. 24; planted colonies in Saháranpur, xii. 45; marched through Sibi, xii. 457; invaded Mewár and defeated Ráná Sanga, xiii. 403, 404.
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Baber, H., introduced coffee planting into the Wáinád, ix. 231.
Baberu, town and *tahsíl* in N.-W. Provinces, i. 403.
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Bábhar, town and petty State in Bombay, i. 403, 404.
Babhnipáir, *parganá* in Oudh, i. 404
Babington, Dr., quoted on the inscriptions at Mahábalipur, ix. 149.
Bablá, river in Bengal, i. 404, 405.
Babrá, petty State in Bombay, i. 405.
Bábriás, tribe in Káthiáwár, now principally to be found in Bábriáwár, i. 405.
Bábriáwár, tract of country in Káthiáwár, i. 405.
Bábuábera, trading village in Bengal, i. 405.
Babúl trees and reserves, Akola, i. 141; Allahábád, i. 190; Anantápur, i. 274; Azamgarh, i. 392; Bara Banki, ii. 106; Belgaum, ii. 232; Bombay, iii. 44, 45; Broach, iii. 102; Buldana, iii. 143; Chengalpat, iii. 382; Damán, iv. 102; Etáwah, iv. 369; Fatehpur, iv. 423; Gwalior, v. 227; Haidarábád (Sind), v. 275; Indore, vii. 2; Jaipur, vii. 51; Jámner, vii. 130; Jerruck, vii. 180; Karáchi, vii. 444; Káthiawár, viii. 89; Lárkhána, viii. 462, 463; on the Lonár lake, viii. 489; Madras, ix. 30; Mainpuri, ix. 202, Mohar, ix. 396; Mughalbhin, ix. 529; N.-W. Provinces x. 380, 381; Panhán, xi. 43; Rái Bareli, xi. 353; Rámeswaram, xi. 443; Sholápur, xii. 412; Sibi, xii. 454; Sind, xii. 505, 506; Sirohi, xiii. 1; Sitápur, xiii. 30; Sultánpur, xiii. 97; Surat, xiii. 120; Tando Muhammad Khán, xiii. 177; Tásgáon, xiii. 216; Tinnevelli, xiii. 306; Utrás, xiii. 431; Upper Sind Frontier, xiii. 439.
Bábu Ráo, chief of Monumpalli, mutinied in 1858, executed at Chándá, iii. 351.
Babúlgáon, village in Berár, i. 405.
Bachhráon, rural town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 405.
Bachhráwán, town and *parganá* in Oudh, i, 405, 406.
Bachireddipálem, village in Madras, i. 406.
Backergunge. *See* Bakarganj.
Badágara, town in Madras, i. 406, 407.
Badagas or Vadagas, aboriginal tribe on the Nílgiri Hills, x 310, 311.
Badakshán, tract of country in Afghán Túrkistán, i. 407.
Badakshis, tribe akin to the Tajiks, and grouped with them as Gaichas, in Badakshán, i. 407.
Bádami, town and Sub-division in Bombay, i, 407.
Badan Singh, father of Suráj Mall of Bhartpur, formally declared leader of the Játs (1712), ii. 373, x. 45; his palace at Sahár, xii. 113.
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Badáriyá, village in N.-W. Provinces, i. 408.
Badarpur. *See* Badrpur.
Badansa, town and *tahsíl* in N.-W. Provinces, i. 408.
Badesar, village in Rájputána, i. 408.
Badgújars, landowning clan of wealthy Rájputs, in Bulandshahr, iii. 135.
Badhalgáon, town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 408.
Bádin, town and *táluk* in Bombay, i. 408, 409.
Badipúdi, historic *táluk* in Bombay, i. 409.
Badnera, town in Berár, i. 409.
Badnúr, town in Central Provinces, i. 409, 410.
Bado Sarái, town and *parganá* in Oudh, i. 410.
Badráchalam. *See* Bhadrachalam.
Badrihat, police outpost in Bengal, i. 410.
Badrináth, mountain peak in N.-W. Provinces, i. 410, 411.
Badrpur, village in Assam, i. 411.
Badsháhpur, town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 411.
Bádsháhpur, hill torrent in Punjab i. 411.
Báduria, town in Bengal, i. 411, 412.
Badvel, town and *táluk* in Madras, i. 412.
Baffa, town in Punjab, i. 412.
Bágalkot, town and Sub-division in Bombay, i. 412, 413.
Bagáspur, town in Central Provinces, i. 413.
Bagásra, petty State in Káthiáwár, i. 413.
Bagásra, town in Bombay, i. 413.
Bagat. *See* Land tenures.
Bagaud, *parganá* in Central India, i. 413.
Bagdís, semi-Hinduized aborigines in Bengal, generally fishermen, numerous in Bánkurá, ii. 81; Bardwán, ii. 129; Bengal, ii. 296; thieves in Húglí, v. 491; coolies in Jalpáiguri, vii. 112; Kuch Behar, viii. 323; Midnapur, ix. 477; Nadiyá, x. 133.
Bagdogra, town in Bengal, i. 413.
Bagepalli, village in Mysore, i. 413, 414.
Bagesar, town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 414.
Bágewádi, Sub-division in Bombay, i. 414.
Bágh, river in Central Provinces, i. 414.
Bágh, town and *parganá* in Central India, i. 414.
Bághal, Hill State in Punjab, i. 415.
Baghár, offshoot of the river Indus, i. 415.
Baghát, Hill State in Punjab, i. 415, 416.
Baghbanpur, village in Punjab, i. 416.
Bághdángá, village in Bengal, i. 416.
Baghelas, a branch of the Sisodhiya Rájputs, which once ruled in Gujarát, i. 416; in Central India, iii. 295.
Baghelkhand, tract in Central India, i. 416, 417.
Bágherhát, village and Sub-division in Bengal, i. 417.
Bághjálá, town in Bengal, i. 417.
Bághmatí, river in Behar, i. 418.
Bághmatí, Little, river in Behar, i. 418.
Bághmúndí, plateau and hill range in Bengal, i. 418.
Bagírhát. *See* Bágherhát.
Bagirjí, village in Bombay, i. 418.
Bágli, petty State in Central India, i. 418, 419.
Bagor, town in Rájputána, i. 419.
Bágpat, town and *tahsíl* in N.-W. Provinces, i. 419.
Bágrási, town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 420.
Bágru, town in Rájputána, i. 420.
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Bahádrán, town and district in Rájputána, i. 420.
Bahádurganj, town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 420.
Bahádurgarh, town in Punjab, i. 420, 421.
Bahádur Khel, salt mine in Punjab, i, 421.
Bahádurpur, village in Assam, i. 421.
Bahádur Sháh, Mughal Emperor (1707-12), defeated his brother Azim in Dholpur, iv. 276; took Haidarábád with Khán Jahán, v. 256; defeated his brother Kám Baksh, v. 256; campaign against the Sikhs, xi. 263.
Bahádur Sháh, King of Gujarát (1526-37), allowed Portuguese to build a fort at Diu, where he was killed, iv. 307; defeated by the Emperor Humáyun, viii. 91; overthrew Ghori dynasty of Málwá, ix. 267; invaded Mewár, and took Chittor, xiii. 404.
Bahádur Sháh, last Muhammadan king of Ahmadábád, tried to take Surat (1609), xiii. 121.
Bahadur Sháh, Regent of Nepál (1786-95), x. 286.
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Bahárwa, village in Bengal, i. 421.
Baháwalpur, Native State in Punjab, i. 421-424; physical aspects, 421; population, 421, 422; commerce, 422; history and administration, 423, 424.
Baháwalpur, city in Punjab, i. 424.
Baherá, market village in Bengal, i. 424.
Baheri, *tahsíl* in N.-W. Provinces, i. 424, 425.
Bahilwára, town in Bengal, i. 425.
Báhli, mountain range in Punjab, i. 425.

Bahlol Lodi, Emperor. *See* Lodi.
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Báhmani, Muhammadan dynasty in Southern India (1347-1525), article 'India,' vi. 287 *Local notices*—Its later capital at Bidar, ii. 419; its earlier capital (1347-1432) at Kulbarga, viii. 352, 353; took Masulipatam (1478), ix. 353; its history, xi. 201, 202; ruled over Sátára, xii. 277.
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Bahraich, town in Oudh, i. 434. 435.
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Bahrámpur, town in Punjab, i. 435. 436.
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Bahu, river in Madras, i. 436.
Bahu Begam of Oudh, lived at Faizábád (1798-1816), where her mausoleum is, iv. 388.
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Bai, estate in Central India, i. 436.
Baiádgi, town in Bombay, i. 436.
Baideswar, village in Orissa, i. 436.
Baidúr, town in Madras, i. 436.
Baidyabáti, market town in Bengal, i. 436.
Baidyanáth, village in Bengal, i. 436.
Baidyás, numerous caste in Bengal, ii. 296.
Baigas, priests of the Gonds, an aboriginal tribe. *See* Bálághát, i. 455; Central Provinces, iii. 510; Mandlá, ix. 303, 304; Sambalpur, xii. 182.
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Baillie, Major, took Aden (1839), i. 17.
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Bairágis, Vishnuite ascetics and mendicants in the Eastern Dwárs, iv. 332; Madras, ix. 20.
Bairagnia. *See* Bhairagnia.
Bairám Ghát, place of sanctity in Berár, i. 437.
Bairam Khán, regent during the early years of Akbar's reign, vi. 291, 292.
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Bajána, town in Bombay, i. 438.
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Bájí Ráo, second Peshwá (1721-40); his conquest of the Deccan and Málwá, from the Mughals, and capture of Bassein from the Portuguese, article 'India,' vi. 320. *Local notices*—Established the Maráthá authority in Bundelkhand, iii. 155; received part of Damoh from Chhatar Sál, iv. 109; at Delhi and on the Jumna, x. 366, 367; died at Ráver, where is his cenotaph, xii. 14; exacted *chauth* from the Ráná of Mewár, xiii. 405, 406.
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Bajwára, village in Punjab, i. 439.
Bakaner, *parganá* in Central India, i. 439.
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Baker, Sir T. D., sent from Kábul to disperse Afgháns, vii. 274; marched against Achakzai tribe in Pishín (1880), xi. 189.
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Bakhra, village in Bengal, i. 449, 450.
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Bakht Bali, Rájá of Sháhgarh, rebelled 1857, seized Bánda, and was defeated by Rose, xii. 103.
Bakht Buland, Gond Rájá of Deogarh, extended his territories, iii. 399: his reign and foundation of Nágpur, x. 166; obtained Seoní, xii. 309; ravaged Wún, xiii. 539, 540.
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Bakloh, town in Punjab, i. 450.
Bakra River, stream in Berár, i. 450.
Baksar, village in Oudh, i. 450, 451.
Bákud Creek, branch of the Mahánadí, in Orissa, i. 451, 452.
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Bálághát, name given to certain Districts in the Karnatic of the Vijayanagar kingdom, i. 452.
Bálághát, the upland country of Berár, i. 452.
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Bálají Bájí Ráo, third Peshwá (1740-71); his expeditions to Bengal and the Punjab; defeat of, by Ahmad Sháh Durání at the third battle of Pánípat, article 'India,' vi. 320, 321. *Local notices*—Annexed part of Hoshungábád, v. 443; took Mandlá, ix. 302, 307. *See* also Maráthás.
Bálají Lakshman, Maráthá governor of Khándesh, massacred 7000 Bhíls at Kopárgáon (1804), viii. 293.
Balají Viswanáth, first Peshwá (1718-20), extorts *chauth* from the Delhi emperor for the Deccan, article 'India,' vi. 320; built hill fort of Visápur, xiii. 480. *See* also Maráthás.
Bálak Dás, successor of Ghásí Dás as high priest of Satnámis, murdered (1860), iii. 313.
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Balasor, town and port in Orissa, ii. 11; East India Company's factory started at (1642), vi. 369.
Balasor, peak in Madras, ii. 11.
Balban, the last King but one of the Slave dynasty (1265-87); his cruelties to the Hindus; Rájput revolts and Mughal inroads; his fifteen royal pensioners, article 'India,' vi. 280. *Local notices*—Cleared Etah of banditti, iv. 359; built fort of Kampil, vii. 353; subdued Mewát, ix. 418; invaded Moradábád, ix. 505.
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Balcha, pass in Garhwál, ii. 11.
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Baldeva or Baldeo, village and place of pilgrimage in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 11.
Baldeva Singh, Rájá of Bhartpur, cenotaph of, at Gobardhán, v. 121.
Báldiábárí, village in Bengal, ii. 11, 12.
Baleswar River, one of the principal distributaries of the Ganges, ii. 12.
Bálí, town in Bengal, ii. 12.
Bálí, market village in Bengal, ii. 12.
Balia, village in Bengal. *See* Alawakhawa.
Báliághátá, trading village in Bengal, ii. 12.
Báliághátá, canal in Bengal, ii. 12.
Báliganj, suburb of Calcutta. *See* Ballygunge.
Bálighatiam, village in Madras, ii. 13.
Balihrí, town in Central Provinces, ii. 13.
Bálipárá, forest reserve in Assam, ii. 13.
Bálirangan, range of mountains in Madras. *See* Biligiri-Rangan.
Balisna, town in Bombay, ii. 14.
Balkh, Province of Afghánistán. *See* Afghán-Túrkistán.
Balkh, city of Afghán-Túrkistán, ii. 14-16; city, 14, 15; country, 15, 16; history, 16.
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Ballabgarh, town and *tahsíl* in Punjab, ii. 16.
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Ballála, Hoysala, dynasty in Southern India, had their capital at Dorásamúdra, now Halebid, taken by Muhammadans (1310), v. 295; in Madras, ix. 11; in Mysore, x. 93; ruled over Salem, xii. 154; had a later capital at Talkad, xiii. 167; took refuge at Tonnúr, xiii. 338.
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Bálotra, town in Rájputána, ii. 24.
Balrámpur, town and *parganá* in Oudh, ii. 24, 26.
Bálsamand, village in Punjab, ii. 26.
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Baltis, tribe of Muhammadan Tibetans in the Himálayas, v. 412; the Hindu Kush, v. 417.
Báltistán, administrative division of Kashmír. *See* also Iskardoh.
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Bamanbor, petty State in Bombay, ii. 40.
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Boria, seaport in Bombay, iii. 89.
Borías, agricultural caste in Assam, offspring of Bráhman widow by man of any other caste, i. 356.
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Bráhmanbáriá, town and Sub-division in Bengal, iii. 91, 92.
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Briggs, Lt.-Col., translation of Firishta's *History of the Rise of the Muhammadan Power in India*, article 'India,' vi. 271, 273 (footnote); 285 (footnotes 2 and 4); 287 (footnote); 291 (footnotes). *See* Firishta.

Briggs, Capt., chose Dhúliá as capital of Khándesh, and built the city there, iv. 282.

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Britto, John de, Jesuit priest in Southern India, murdered (1693), article 'India,' vi. 245. *Local notices*—One of the Madura Jesuits, ix. 122; among the Maravars, ix. 126; martyred by the Rájá of Rámnád, xi. 437; in Tinnevelli, xiii. 303.

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Broughton, Gabriel, surgeon, obtained maritime settlement for the East India Company at Balasor (1642), ii. 5.

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Brown, J. H., astronomer at Trivandrum Observatory (1852-65), xiii. 369.

Browne, Col. Horace, led expedition to open trade route through Burma (1874), iii. 228; Resident at Mandalay (1879), iii. 229

Browne, Sir S. J., took Alí Masjid and occupied Khaibar Pass (1878), viii. 127.

Brownlow, Sir C. H., commanded the column from Chittagong against the Lusháis (1870-71), iii. 449, viii. 531.

Bruce's *Annals* (1668), quoted, on Chaul, iii. 376.

Bruce, Robert, commander of flotilla in first Burmese war, discovered wild tea plant in Assam (1823), i. 365, iv. 135.

Brushas, tribe in the Hindu Kush, v. 417.

Bryce, Dr., pastor of St. Andrew's Kirk, Calcutta, dispute with Bishop Middleton, iii. 253.

Brydon, Dr., the solitary survivor of the Kábul garrison in its retreat from Afghánistán, vi. 408.

Búbak, town in Sind, iii. 115.

Bucephala, memorial city on the west bank of the Jehlam, founded by Alexander, and named after his favourite charger, Bucephalus, near the modern Jalálpur, vi. 165, vii. 81.

Buchanan-Hamilton, Dr. Francis, his

MS. Survey of Bengal, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 205, 206 (footnote 4); 207 (footnote 1). *Local notices*—quoted, on the population of Bengal, ii. 292; of Dinájpur, iv. 291, 292; on Fatwá, iv. 435; the ruins of Gaur, v. 37; of Giriyák, v. 85; on Gokarn, v. 142; the population of Coálpárá, v. 114; on Jahánábád, vii. 43; the Jamuná, vii. 135; the ruins of Kamátápur, vii. 351; on the Kols and Cherús, viii. 253; on silk-weaving in Maldah, ix. 245; discovered Buddhist idols at Masár, ix. 351; the population of Monghyr, ix. 490; the ruins of Panduah, xi. 41, 42; of Patána, xi. 84; the estate of Pátgrám, xi. 85; Patná in 1810, xi. 108; the population of Purniah, xi. 324; the Rájágriha antiquities, xi. 380, 381; population of Rájmáhál, xi. 390; of Rangpur, xi. 492; the hot springs of Rishikund, xii. 57; temples at Rohtasgarh, xii. 78; does not mention the Santáls, xii. 237; population of Seringapatam in 1800, xii. 319; population of Sháhábád, xii. 326; the Falls of Sivasamudram, xiii 43; the Tangan River, xiii. 179.

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Bühler, Dr. G., *Tour in Search of Sanskrit MSS.*, published in the *Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Asiatic Society*, No. xxxiv. A, vol. xii., 1877, quoted, vi. 102 (footnotes 1 and 3); *Digest of the Hindu Law of Inheritance, Partition, and Adoption*, 117 (footnote 2).
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Burá Mantreswar, name sometimes given to the Húglí river, Bengal, iii. 161.
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Cosquin, M. Emmanuel, *Revue des Questions Historiques*, liv. 56, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 157 (footnote 3); 152 (footnote 2).

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Káfirkot, ruins in Punjab, vii. 292.
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Kágal, State in Bombay, vii. 292, 293
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Kahan, river in Punjab, vii. 293.
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Kahmuván, lake in Punjab, vii. 294.
Kahror, town in Punjab, vii. 294. 295.
Kahúta, *tahsíl* in Punjab, vii. 295.
Kaibarttas or Keuts, caste of fishermen, especially numerous or otherwise remarkable, in Assam, i. 355; Bengal, ii. 296; Bogra, iii. 28; Dinájpur, iv. 292; Howrah, v. 462; Húglí, v. 491; Kámrúp, vii. 359; Maldah, ix. 243; Midnapur, ix. 427; Murshidábád, x. 25; Nadiyá, x. 132; Rájsháhí, xi. 432.
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Kaithal, ancient town in Punjab, vii. 309, 310.
Kaithan, town in Rájputána, vii. 310.
Káiti, village in Madras, vii. 310.
Kajúri, estate in Central India, vii. 310.
Kakáir, town in Central Provinces, vii. 310.
Kákar, town and *táluk* in Bombay, vii. 310, 311.
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Kálahasti, town in Madras, vii. 321, 322.
Kálai, port in Bombay, vii. 322.
Kalakád, town in Madras, vii. 322.
Kálá-Kúsí, river in Bengal, vii. 322.
Kalale, village in Mysore, vii. 322.
Kalamb, town in Berár, vii. 322.
Kalánaur, town in Punjab, vii. 322.
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Káláwár, town in Bombay, vii. 324.
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Kaliánpur, *tahsíl* in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 325, 326.
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Kalingia, *ghát* or pass in Madras, vii. 330, 331.
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Kálipání, sacred spring in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 337.
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Kalsubái, hill in Bombay, vii. 344.
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Kamálganj, village in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 350.
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Kamalpur, State in Káthiáwár, vii. 350.
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Kámán, town in Rájputána, vii. 350, 351.
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Kamar-ud-dín-nagar, historic village in N.-W. Provinces, vii 351.
Kamásin, *tahsíl* and village in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 351.
Kamátápur, historic city in N. Bengal, vii. 351.
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Kánchanjhau, lofty spur of the Himálayas, vii. 388.
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Kandáras, semi-Hinduized aborigines, and landless day-labourers in Cuttack, iv. 69; Khandpárá, viii. 160.
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Kánpur Iswaria, State in Káthiáwár, vii. 436.

Kánsat, village in Bengal, vii. 436.

Kánsbáns, river in Orissa, vii. 436.

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Kantha, town in Oudh, vii. 437.

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Kanthária, State in Bombay, vii. 437.

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Kapadwanj, town and Sub-division in Bombay, vii. 439, 440.

Kápargádi, range of hills in Bengal, vii. 440.

Kapila, famous ascetic, who lived at Hárdwár, v. 331.

Kápila, historic city in N. W. Provinces, vii. 440.

Kapileswarapuram, town in Madras, vii. 440.

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Suigám, chief town of Suigám State, xiii. 89.

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Sukesar, mountain in Punjab. *See* Sakeswar.

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Sunápur, town in Madras. *See* Sonapur.
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Sundeep, island in the Gangetic delta. *See* Sandwíp.
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Tárbela, town in Punjab, xiii. 213.
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Tarooh, Hill State in Punjab, xiii. 216.
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Teesta, river of N. Bengal. *See* Tístá.

Teg Bakht Khán, Governor of Surat, made himself independent (1733), and founded a dynasty, xiii. 123.

Tegnapatam (Fort St. David) East India Factory, established at (1686-92), article 'India,' vi. 371.

Tegur, village in Bombay, xiii. 235.

Tehrí. *See* Orchha.

Tehri, capital of Orchha State in Bundelkhand, xiii. 236.

Tehri Garhwál. *See* Garhwál.

Tej Singh, Sikh general, defeated at Firozsháh and Sobráon, v. 209.

Tekalkota, village and fort in Madras, xiii. 236.

Tekkali, *táluk* and estate in Madras, xiii. 236. *See* also Raghunáthpuram.

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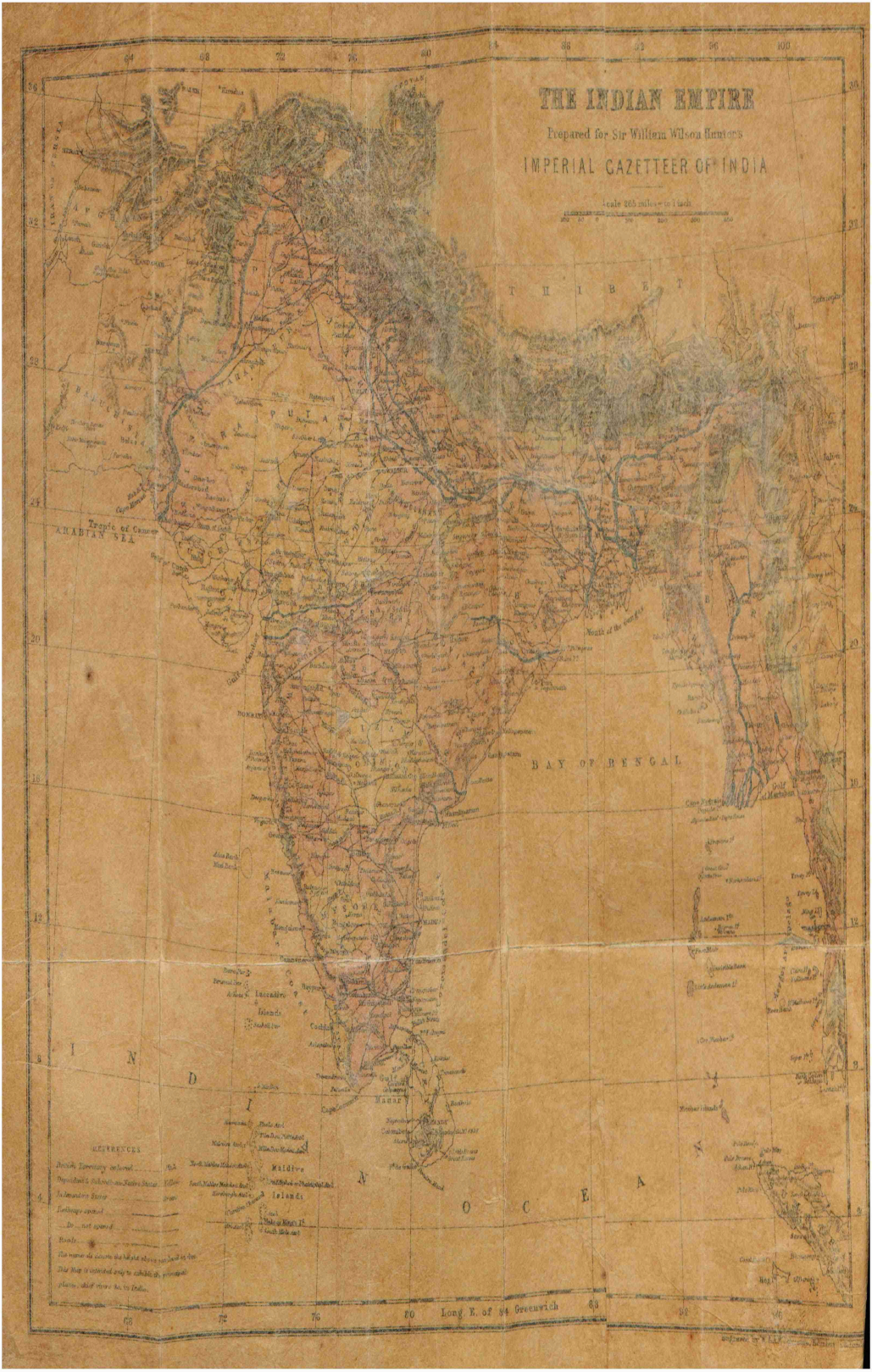
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Cape Comorin
Cochin
Luccadive Islands
Maldive Islands
Nicobar Islands
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Independent States
Railways opened
Do not opened
Roads
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This Map is intended only to exhibit the principal places, chief rivers &c. in India.
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